

Here's What YOU Can Do To Help!

(AN EDITORIAL)

Insofar as most of the Deep South is concerned, the race situation at the local level is apparently all right. However, it could be that this is only the "lull before the storm." It can be said, without fear of contradiction, that this peaceful and stable condition is due entirely to the fact that mobilization of public opinion through Citizen's Councils and similar organizations has made it that way.

With support of the membership and the people in general, we believe calm and serenity will continue to prevail.

However, it must be realized that even Mississippi could not remain indefinitely a small island in a raceless sea. If too many other states were mixed, the sister states of the Deep South would have a hard time maintaining their standards.

The long-term aim of the Citizens' Councils has always been, and must be, to build up sufficient public opinion by presenting our viewpoint before the nation, so that an honest appraisal of the facts will bring about a change in public attitudes elsewhere.

We know that a great deal has been accomplished. Unquestionably, a great many in the North, East and

West have come to see that our position is right. At the several state offices thousands upon thousands of letters prove the point.

A year ago nothing appeared in the metropolitan press except criticism and abuse of the South. Now we find numerous comments of an objective nature. Occasionally remarks appear praising our position outright.

How long it is going to take to bring about the change we must have is hard to see. It may take five years, or ten, or twenty. Regardless of how long it takes, we are going to keep up the fight, and eventually we will win.

Our forefathers did not quit after the War Between the States, and their situation was certainly gloomier than ours today. Our children and our children's children will not be let down.

The entire strength of the Citizens' Councils rests in their local membership. The individual member may feel that he is not doing anything; that it makes no difference whether he renews his membership or not, because he is for us anyway. If everyone felt that way, little would be accomplished.

Each individual member gives the ones who are devoting their entire time to the fight more confidence

in the position they take, since they know they have the backing of numbers. 250,000 members in a state can do an immensely more effective job in shorter time than 25,000. It is as simple as that.

The few dollars you pay for membership provide the sinews with which to fight. The other side is pouring millions into the struggle. The more dollars our side gets, the more nearly this disadvantage can be overcome, and the sooner victory will be won.

Every person can do something. You can give either time or money. There is absolutely nothing you can do that will help the big picture more than going out and getting members for your local Council.

Special attention should be given to bringing ladies into active, working membership in your Council. Determined ladies will put backbone in some of your timid menfolk.

Most of the Councils are now starting their 1957 membership drives. Arkansas, for example, is putting on a fine, systematic drive. Each person who brings funds or additional members to his local Council is rendering the most valuable and necessary service it is possible to contribute. If YOU do not do it, who will?



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights.

Vol. 2, No. 2

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA — NOVEMBER, 1956

Jackson, Mississippi

Subscribe Through Membership Dues

Many Councils in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina subscribe to THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL for their entire membership by allocating \$2 per member of their annual dues for that purpose.

Most Councils are now launching their membership drives for 1957. If your Council has not taken this action, may we suggest that it be given consideration so that every member will be kept individually informed during the coming year.

For the convenience of those Councils so doing, our circulation department is in position to handle at cost direct mailings of notices, bulletins, etc. to the membership of that Council by using the newspaper addressograph files.

Officers may wish to write for details.

Some Questions For Gov. Frank Clement

NASHVILLE, TENN.—(Special)—Tennesseans continue to protest and criticize recent action by Governor Frank Clement in using the state's National Guard to force race-mixing at the Clinton schools.

Jack Kershaw, vice president of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, has directed the following observations and questions to the attention of Governor Clement:

There is a whole list of questions we would like to ask Mr. Clement. He claims he sent troops up here just to preserve law and order and that he was neither for nor against integration or segregation. We want to know then, Mr. Clement, why your general, up here under your orders, as it was reported in the press, told those children to go on in that mixed school at Clinton.

And we want to know, Mr. Clement why you can't make up your mind whether you are for integration or segregation. You claim to be not taking sides and that you just want to enforce law and order.

Now Mr. Clement, every Governor of every other southern state, even Chandler of Kentucky, has told us whether he was for integration or segregation. Why can't you make up your mind? We want a man in the governor's chair with the simple honesty to express a conviction and have the guts to stand behind it.

WE WANT TO KNOW, Mr. Clement, why you couldn't have done like Governor Alan Shivers of Texas has done. In an exactly parallel situation to the Clinton affair, where you, Clement, sent hundreds of troops and tanks and tear gas, and forced integration, Governor Shivers of Texas sent two rangers to Mansfield, Texas, and sent the Negro children to their own school and then told the supreme court, "if this be contempt, file your contempt proceedings against me, not against the citizens and officials of

Mansfield." This was legal. This was enforcing the law. We want to know, Mr. Clement, why you can't "enforce law and order" in that way. Are you trying to please the N.A.A.C.P. or the people of Tennessee? The Supreme Court hasn't condemned Governor Shivers—the N.A.A.C.P. has—and the N.A.A.C.P. has praised you, Governor Clement, but very few people in Tennessee have. And we want to know, Mr. Clement, when are you going to quit enforcing N.A.A.C.P. law. When are you going to find out what the law is, and which law you want to enforce? And if Tennessee hasn't got enough laws to protect us from the N.A.A.C.P. and the supreme court, why don't you go before the legislature and get some laws passed as did Governor Stanley of Virginia? and Governor Griffin of Georgia, and other southern governors.

MR. CLEMENT, you claim to be a believer in local self-government. You have said segregation or integration is a local problem. What about the local problem of Tennessee? and your responsibility to solve it? And if segregation is a local state problem, we want to know, Mr. Clement, why in five years of litigation did you never offer a helping hand to Anderson County in its law suits to preserve segregation? Other Southern states have helped their local governments to defend state laws but Tennessee under your leadership never has.

Launch Nationwide Offensive: Blueprint For Victory Is Mapped At National Rally

Representatives of Citizens' Councils from 10 states met in Jackson, Mississippi on October 12, at the second session of the Citizens' Councils of America. The first, or organizational, meeting was held in New Orleans April 7. States represented at the Jackson meeting were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

State Senator Sam Engelhardt of Alabama presided as Chairman of the meeting, succeeding State Senator W. M. Rainach of Louisiana.

Reports from the states were presented covering progress in these states since the New Orleans meeting in April.

Five addresses were made.

1. Education and Public Relations by W. J. Simmons, Administrator of Mississippi Citizens' Councils and editor of the Citizens' Council paper.

2. Legal Action by W. M. Shaw, Citizens' Council leader in Louisiana and General Counsel for the Louisiana Joint Committee on Segregation.

3. Finance by R. B. Patterson, Executive Secretary of Mississippi Citizens' Councils.

4. Voter Qualification by W. M. Rainach, President of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Louisiana and Chairman of the Louisiana Joint Committee on Segregation.

5. Membership Drives by L. P. Davis, Chairman of the Gentilly Area Citizens' Council of New Orleans. Director of the Greater New Orleans Citizens' Councils with a membership in excess of 35,000.

Following authorization of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils, the official paper, the CITIZENS' COUNCIL, was adopted by the Citizens' Council of America as its official paper. Circulation is 40,000 nationwide.

Temporary headquarters were authorized at Greenwood, Mississippi, with R. B. Patterson serving as Secretary.

The Citizens' Council of America will function as a coordinating and planning agency for the several state associations.

A blueprint for victory was outlined, based on the following points:

1. Sharp counter-attack, already well under way, against the NAACP and other radical race-mixing groups.

2. Encourage the people to organize to protect and preserve their separate schools, other social institutions, and their personal rights and liberties.

3. Assert the invocation of Interposition by the States to guard and recover their sovereign rights from unconstitutional federal invasions.

4. Present forcefully and accurately at the national level through all modern methods the cause of constitution-

Negro Business Men Opposing Extremists

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article has just appeared in The Newark, N.J. "Telegram", widely circulated newspaper for colored people. It is published and edited by Davis Lee a widely quoted Negro editor.

An undercover resistance by thousands of Negro businessmen against too much integration is apparent both in Southern and Northern states.

Little attention has been given to this factor. There is a general impression that only in the white world can be found any sort of vested interest in segregation. This is far from true. Residential segregation has built up little empires of Negro business prosperity. There are many examples of this.

Past disinclination of major white insurance companies to take on too much Negro risk acted in years past as a bonanza to Negro insurance companies. In fact many of the latter were founded in protest against policies of white insurance companies. Many of these Negro companies have so well sold the value of their services that it is very doubtful if any kind of integration will ever reduce the demand for such services.

Although nearly all the Negro banks are in the South, they, too, prospered directly from segregation. Now they have become so well established that a generation or two of Negroes have become habituated to their services. On the surface heads of these companies support race rights platforms. But when they get into their offices the story is different. They might lose

many customers, for example, through residential integration.

The smaller Negro businesses are even more in favor of the status quo. Neither in South or North do they want integrated communities. Undertakers, barber shops, night clubs, beauticians, shoe shine parlors and what-not owe their very lives to a segregated community.

This is not only true of Negro groups but of those of other races whose business is built on a "support the race" plan.

However, present agitation and conflict in South and North centers about school integration mainly. There is little agitation to have Negroes patronize white barber shops, for example.

Negro newspapers, some of which are also big business, already feel they are preaching a doctrine which may spell their own failure. Obviously there is plenty of integration these days in the news columns of dailies. In fact some publications have specialized in Negro news to such an extent that circulations of major Negro papers have suffered greatly. Yet in the files of those papers are copious criticisms of dailies who in the past shunned Negro news. They are not shunning it now.

Other big Negro business notes this inevitable suicide of major Negro papers. They do not want to fall victims to the same practice. Thus there are no attacks by Negro undertakers' associations on discrimination by white undertakers. Negro insurance associations are not spotlighting anti-race practices by big white insurance companies.

Even among Negro Schools there is no more attack of biased conditions in any major white university. In the night club business, little support was given recently when a woman's organization tried to organize a fight against the famed New York Stork Club.

One publisher is weighing the advantages, in fact, of a publication openly supporting segregation in Negro business, but covering it over with a race loyalty slogan.

al government and freedom of personal association.

A timetable was established for placing the blueprint into effect.

The Citizens' Council of America looks forward to a complete reversal of the contrived trend toward a raceless, classless society. Progress to date indicates that a revulsion of public opinion, already set in, combined with a powerful movement, will bring victory within a relatively few years.

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W. J. SIMMONS.....Editor

The Citizens' Council is not responsible for the return of unsolicited articles, manuscripts or other materials submitted for possible publication. All such matter should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope if a return of such material is desired.

Second Class Mail Privileges Authorized at Jackson, Mississippi

Our New Masthead

With this issue, THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL becomes the official publication of the Citizens' Councils of America.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi offered the paper in this capacity, and the offer was accepted unanimously by the representatives of 10 states meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, on October 12th.

We trust that our thousands of friends and subscribers throughout this country and overseas will thus feel a closer relationship with THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL. Within the severe human and financial limitations placed upon it, the paper has from the beginning been designed for general use—not for a Mississippi audience alone. The present average national circulation of 40,000 would indicate some measure of acceptance of this policy.

Without any means of commercial distribution or solicitation whatsoever, this circulation, by itself, represents a victory for our side. It shows what can be done through cooperative individual effort.

To every one of the hundreds of dedicated patriots who regularly mail extra copies of THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL to friends and acquaintances all over the country, we extend warm thanks. You are getting results. You are filling a role that is absolutely vital to the successful continuance of the substantial progress measured to date in the cause of constitutional government and freedom of personal association.

May we remind our readers that copies of THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL for your use of mailing pieces, or for passing on to friends, will be sent with our compliments upon request.

This is your paper. Its success and effectiveness depend on you.

Our Scope And Purpose

What is the organization entitled "Citizens' Councils of America?" Let us define briefly what it is, and what it is not.

First, the purpose of the organization is the preservation of the rights and liberties of the citizens of all the States under the Constitution of our Republic. This includes the right of separation of the races in our schools and in all institutions involving personal and social relations, and the preservation of the rights of the States to regulate public health, morals, marriage, education, peace and good order.

The Citizens' Councils of America is, strictly speaking, an association of associations. It is a slightly more formalized arrangement of an informal but practical working relationship that has developed between the several established state associations. It is a co-ordinating and planning agency for these associations. It is the logical extension of the state associations, which have a similar relationship to it that local councils have to their own state association.

There are no individuals who are members of the Citizens' Councils of America. There are no local Councils having membership, direct representation or direct relationship with the Citizens' Councils of America, except through their duly elected state associations. There are good and sound reasons for the orderly uniformity such an arrangement provides in a movement of this magnitude.

The Citizens' Councils of America is restricted from attempting to direct or control any Citizens' Council or other organization, or any member thereof as to any proposed course of action. It does not have and may not assume power or control of any kind over such local groups or members, nor does it have or assume any responsibility for any act of any Citizens' Council or other organization or member thereof. As we see it, this is simply a statement of reality as it exists with respect to any group of private citizens, be it large or small, since they possess no legislative or police powers, but solely the powers of persuasion and example.

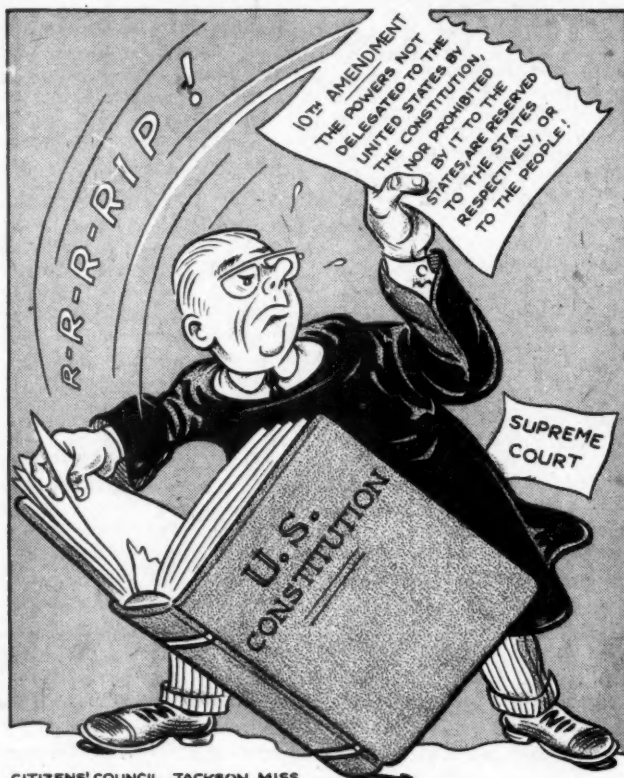
On the other hand, lest there be those whose enthusiasm might persuade them that these provisions, considered unanimously necessary by leaders from all the states involved, are unduly negative; may we say that the Citizens' Councils of America stands ready to cooperate with any and all truly sincere and patriotic individuals or groups with whom we share a community of interests.

Ingredients Of Victory

Our great Constitution was written and adopted on the principle that this would be a nation governed by laws and not by men. Our deep concern today over the usurpation of states' rights by the decisions of the Supreme Court were voiced with clairvoyant penetration long ago by the father of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson; who said:

"The germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the constitution of the Federal Judiciary; an irresponsible body working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the Government of all be consolidated into

The Law of the Land!



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

one. To this I am opposed, because, when all government, domestic and foreign, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another, and it will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated."

Think deeply on these words of wisdom from the immortal Jefferson, more prophetic than he could know.

How have the powers become concentrated in Washington? Through strong organizations working to that end.

How can the rightful powers be regained by the States? Through strong organizations working toward that end. These, in fact, are the ingredients of victory.

Your local Citizens' Council is dedicated to States' Rights. Your Citizens' Council merits and needs all of the support you can possibly give it. There are two infallible measures of support—members and money.

Have you done your share?

If We Wish To Be Free

The mass of factual evidence presented in testimony before the House Sub-Committee, chairman James C. Davis (D-Ga), investigating lowered standards in the District of Columbia schools, pointed squarely to one all-compelling question. The very silence of this unasked question has thundered volumes by its absence.

That question has now been asked. And it has been asked with a pointed force characteristic of an able and courageous editor.

In his News-Letter of October 15th, Dan Smoot, former F.B.I. Agent and Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, and nationwide television commentator for Facts Forum says:

"What has happened to a once-proud people whose forefathers founded a great nation by resisting the tyranny of immoral authority?"

"When the American colonists rebelled against England, they spelled out, in their Declaration of Independence, the 'long train of abuses and usurpation' which had caused their rebellion.

"Nowhere in that list of abuses will you find anything comparable to the degrading treatment now being forced on the white children of Washington, D. C.

"King George III, a weak-minded tyrant, never compelled an American parent to send his daughter to a school where she would be a helpless, unprotected victim of such degenerate assaults as those described by Washington, D. C., public school officials."

"What kind of people have we become?"

That is the question indeed! Have we become in this year of 1956 so fearful and pusillanimous that we lack the courage to defend ourselves, and perish like bleating sheep before the onslaught of any tough and unscrupulous aggressor?

An immortal voice, speaking across the distance of almost two centuries, pierces effete ear drums with pitiless challenge:

"They tell us, sir, that we are weak—unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs?"

"Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those forces which God hath placed in our power. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave.

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

This Happened In Boston, Not In Sunny South

The good people of Boston, Massachusetts, recently found themselves in need of a teacher for retarded children and so they advertised for some one to fill that position.

They were sent a teacher who had specialized in this field by some educational agency in Portland, Oregon.

When the new teacher showed up, he turned out to be a Negro.

From the heavy criticism which the people of Boston have levelled at the South in racial matters, one would naturally think that this Negro would be just the man for the teaching position in Boston, and that there would be no hesitancy in putting him to work with little white children.

But it didn't turn out that way.

Boston school authorities paid Warren G. McClure, the Negro, one thousand dollars for his trouble and his traveling expenses and sent him back to Portland, Oregon. Period.—(Southern Conservative)

Why Don't They Practice What They Preach??

THE SPECIAL subcommittee investigating deplorable conditions in Washington's integrated public schools had not made its report. Chairman James C. Davis of Georgia helped staff members whip a report into shape, but no date was set for its completion. But important findings came to light last week as Public Schools Supt. Hobart M. Corning complied with a committee request that he reveal how many children of high government officials attend mixed schools in the nation's capital.

The score: Out of some 500 officials only 64 of their children go to Washington public schools. The court that ordered integration was setting a poor example. No children of families of members of the Supreme Court are registered in Washington public schools. The list of 500 officials included some who live in Maryland or Virginia (where schools are segregated) and thus would not send children to Washington schools. Some of the 64 attend Horace Mann public school, still all-white because it is located in a neighborhood where few negroes live. Among children attending Horace Mann is a son of Secretary of Interior Fred Seaton, three daughters of Democratic vice presidential candidate Estes Kefauver, two daughters of GOP vice presidential candidate Richard Nixon.

Meanwhile Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland had withdrawn two children from a private Washington school which mixed its kindergarten this year.

The Supreme Court rejected Virginia's plea that it review and overturn a lower court decision barring the state from leasing a state park under any plan that might result in segregation.

Meanwhile New York's Times disclosed a hard fact: forced integration has cost between 450 and 500 negro teachers their jobs in the South. They were dismissed because their own all-negro schools were abandoned and the negro children absorbed in white schools. States that had done most to integrate schools reported the largest number of ousted negro teachers.—(South News magazine)

Rape, Assault In New York Schools Worries Officers

NEW YORK—According to the New York Daily News, Police Commissioner Kennedy and Superintendent of Schools William Jansen have brought 129 of their top assistants together to map a united campaign against rape, coercion and oppression in the New York public schools.

At Police Headquarters 69 Board of Education officials and 60 police officers formed groups according to the city areas in which they work.

They plan to cooperate in prompt reporting of school crime and in the immediate investigation of such cases. In some schools a policeman will be on duty during school hours.

BEAT UP TEACHERS

Commissioner Kennedy said "When teachers are assaulted in classrooms, when children defy authority, assault each other, oppress, coerce and extort—and we have rapes—all this is so shocking that it is our principal reason for meeting here."

Observers elsewhere note a close parallel between increasing disorder in the integrated New York public schools and in the Washington, D. C. public schools.

Scandal Of The Century!

Facts Of "Nation's Model Schools" Shock Americans

By HOWARD SUTTLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A retired Washington elementary school teacher—Mrs. Edith Keleher—testifying at the recent congressional hearings into conditions in District of Columbia schools, referred to an expected increase in "pediculosis" as the result of racial integration. Mississippi's Representative John Williams, member of the House D. C. Subcommittee conducting the investigation of "juvenile delinquency and lowered education standards" as a result of mixology, thought she said "tuberculosis." He questioned her on that basis. She corrected him, explaining patiently that "pediculosis" means "bugs in the head."

That ugly facts have been suppressed concerning conditions in Washington public schools since they were integrated, two years ago, became obvious during the recent series of hearings before a House District Subcommittee which ended with testimony of Dr. Hobart M. Corning, D. C. schools superintendent.

And as the subcommittee, with the help of school authorities and others who testified during nine days of hearings, aired these facts to the nation, Mixiecat leaders, spearheaded by NAACP and ADA, sought frantically, but unsuccessfully, to halt the investigation. Georgia's Representative Davis is chairman of the bi-partisan subcommittee, assigned by the full House District of Columbia Committee to make the investigation.

Other members include Representatives Williams, Mississippi, author of the motion to conduct the probe; Woodrow W. Jones, North Carolina, Democrats, and A. L. Miller, Nebraska; Joel T. Broyhill, Virginia, and Dewitt S. Hyde, Maryland, Republicans. The hearings revealed a sordid story of violence, truancy, malicious destruction of public property, and thievery among students; of shocking sex behavior, involving not only students, but also at least one Negro principal; of pregnant Negro school girls, including a 13-year-old who was "expecting" her second illegitimate child; of cheating on examinations by District Teachers College students, who, despite their cribbing, were given diplomas and thus licensed to teach; and of white students, with substantially higher learning capacity, subjected to an educational "slow-down" to permit less capable Negro pupils to "keep up."

UGLY PRESSURES

Leftist minority groups "turned on the heat" in efforts to halt the probe when it became apparent that the subcommittee would air to the nation the facts which convincingly contradict the contention of mixology champions that mixed public schools in Washington would become a "model for the nation." The noise the leftist brass hats made, however, merely served to reveal more clearly the "modus operandi" of their organizations, embracing efforts to intimidate public officials, implications of threatened reprisals against teachers who testified unfavorably to the Mixiecat cause and attempts to otherwise suppress the sickening story surrounding lowering of education standards in Washington schools as the result of mixology. Here are some of the moves made, and the results, in efforts by leftist groups to stop the hearings: Clarence Mitchell, official of the Washington NAACP branch, called upon both President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson, his Democratic opponent, to repudiate the probe. "Vote bait" statements resulted, from both the White House and Stevenson, but neither sought to stop the hearings. A White House attorney said the president had "no authority" to interfere with congressional investigations.

Representative Weir, Minnesota Democrat, demanded that Will Gerber, counsel for the subcommittee, and former Memphis, Tenn., prosecutor, be suspended and the hearings halted pending a full D. C. Committee meeting to "discuss" future proceedings. Chairman Davis replied the hearings would continue as planned, so the people could get facts "they do not know." He said "no protesting radicals" would stop the investigation. He was backed by South Carolina's Representative McMillan, full committee chairman, who congratulated him and his subcommittee colleagues on the results being achieved and praised the manner in which Gerber was conducting the hearings.

A group of NAACP and ADA leaders announced formation of a so-called Washington Committee for

It Can Be Done



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

Schools to offset effects of the hearings.

NAACP'S TIRADE

The NAACP staged two public protest meetings in Washington, where Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, appeared to unleash a verbal tirade against the subcommittee members.

A Negro member of the D. C. Board of Education, in apparent efforts to "scare" teacher-witnesses, issued such a strong verbal attack upon the "inadequacy" of a teacher who testified unfavorably concerning mixology that Davis summoned Superintendent Corning to Capitol Hill to call upon Washington school officials and teachers to cooperate in the probe, and to assure them there would be "no reprisals."

Illinois Negro Congressman Dawson, after complaining privately the hearings were "hurting" him in his re-election battle, issued a public statement that the investigation was "illegal" and said he would move for the House to deny the subcommittee expense money.

But the hearings continued, and there may be more. The investigation is still under way, and the final subcommittee report, expected in January or earlier, will become another target for the mixologists who would like to offset the effect of the facts which the report will air further.

RAPS "HASTY ACTION"

The daily sensations began with appearance of C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the D. C. Board of Education, as first witness. He scored "hasty action" in the 1954 integration order by the board, said he would have voted against it if he had a vote. He votes only in event of a tie. He opined that Washington schools were not ready for mixology when the board order was given, only eight days following the Supreme Court's Black Monday decision of May 1954. Sharpe also told of Negro students at District Teachers College "cheating on examinations." But despite their cribbing, he reported, they were graduated and given diplomas entitling them to teach in Washington. There were teacher-witnesses after Sharpe who daily testified that white students are "the better learners." This was also shown in the results of achievement tests given several thousand Washington students last spring. The record shows that schools with a predominance of white pupils rate with the "top five percent" in the nation, while schools in which the Negro population is dominant are in the "bottom five percent." In a group of 11 junior high schools with a total of 10,304 Negro students and only 205 whites, 2,991 were given a test on "reading and paragraph meaning." Exactly 2,161 achieved at the level of sixth grade or lower. Of these, 676 were at fourth grade level, 385 at third grade level.

A total of 657 were listed at levels from the seventh to the ninth grades. And while records were not kept by race, it's believed that most of the 275 white pupils were in a third group of 175 who achieved at 10th, 11th and 12th grade levels. The same tests were given 1,652 students in a group of schools which have 4,759 white students and only 76 Negroes.

The results, percentage-wise, were virtually reversed. Only 15 achieved as low as third grade, 40 at the fourth grade, 74 at the fifth grade and 146 at the sixth grade. But 761 achieved at 10th-to-12th grade levels. Tests were also given in "word meaning" and in "arithmetic, reasoning and computation." The results were similar, with students in schools where Negroes predominate achieving at the lowest levels. Dr. H. M. Roland, superintendent of Wilmington, N. C., schools and a subcommittee consultant, showed tables giving results of similar achievement tests in North Carolina.

And the results were similar. He declared there would be little difference in results of such tests among white and Negro students, "anywhere in the country, North or South." He then produced a report of a survey by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, an organization providing college scholarships to deserving Negroes. The survey showed that of 50 large northern integrated junior high schools, with 30 percent Negro enrollment, only a fraction of one percent of the Negroes become eligible for college. He also cited the findings of Dr. F. C. J. McGurk, psychology professor of Villanova University, who conducted a survey of the learning capacity of white and Negro students. McGurk's story was published in the Sept. 21 issue of U. S. News and World Report. He declared the U. S. race relations policy has been "so clearly a failure that we had to appeal to distorting propaganda for its support."

SHOCKING CONDITIONS

Probably the most frank and forthright of the teacher-witnesses was Mrs. Elva C. Wells, principal of Roosevelt High School and target of the Negro member of the D. C. Education Board. She said her problems had been "quadrupled" as the result of integration. She told of Negro girls, "standing in the aisles and daring white girls to pass them." She said Negro boys used "the school's radiators as urinals." She reported that a number of "incidents" had caused the choosing of "only boy cheer leaders," whereas, during segregation, there were also girl cheer leaders. Virtually all social activity at the school has been discontinued, she asserted. And the increase of Negro students at Roosevelt has caused several hundred white former students to withdraw and move with

Suggests Paper As A Christmas Gift

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is two dollars (\$2.00) for a year's subscription to The Citizens' Council, to be mailed to a friend of mine in the North whose name and address appear below.

I am sending The Citizens' Council as my Christmas Gift for 1956. I can think of no better way of remembering our friends and loved ones at Yuletide than to give them words of truth on the segregation and states' rights issues. For what greater gift is there than Freedom, which we shall all lose if we submit to this rape of the U. S. Constitution by the "Supreme" Court.

Sincerely,
Lee Covington
Raleigh-Millington Road
Memphis, Tennessee

A Mongrel Race Is Never Progressive

Dear Editor:

History shows that down through the centuries every predominant white nation accepting mongrelization deteriorated and became easy prey—in the name of defeat and enslavement—to outside nations. A nation composed of a mongrel race is never strong, united and progressive. It becomes weak, lazy and indifferent. Will we let this happen to America? Certainly not!

The Founding Fathers of this Government, recognizing the fact that segregation is right and sacred, inserted nothing into the United States Constitution that says we must racially integrate. They stated in the Constitution that the powers not delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively. . . . Certainly this contract, this policy which embraces freedom, progress, racial segregation and States' Rights, established and

their families to suburban all-white communities. She said she had sought to have the achievement tests administered "before integration." If this had been done, she contended, much of the trouble existing today would have been prevented.

Cedric O. Reynolds, principal of Coolidge High, told of a new "four-track plan" installed to separate "slow learners" from the more intelligent. So wide has been the range of learning capacity as a result of the "height and poundage" promotion policy that students are now divided into four classifications—honor, college preparatory, and basic. The basic course, he explained, is for "slow learners." The subcommittee members seemed to think well of the "four-track plan" after Lillian Glascoe, Negro principal of the all-Negro Shadd Elementary School (in a section which no longer has white residents) explained the system for promoting students at the school she heads. She said it is not felt worthwhile to make a child repeat a grade more than once. She added "it has been our policy to send him on, and see if he can't get something from the next grade."

RAMPANT INDECENCY

Most of the teacher-witnesses described incidents, assertedly "disgraceful," which, they said, resulted from school mixology. John Paul Collins, retired principal of Eastern High, was unable to appear personally because of a recent heart attack. He sent an affidavit, read by Gerber, that set the pattern for testimony concerning "indecent sex conduct."

He told how a white girl, with a "knife at her back," was forced into an alley by a group of Negro boys, then escaped while the Negroes discussed "undressing" her. He asserted he "heard colored girls use language more vile" than he had ever heard "in the Marine Corps." Thefts by students, he continued, increased to the point where there were more "at Eastern in two years" than in the previous 30 years. He referred to "many sex problems," and to Negro boys "writing notes to white girls," "listing their telephone numbers" and "asking for dates."

He revealed suspension of two Negro boys he overheard "making remarks" about white girls, said he received reports about Negro boys "exposing themselves" at school. He declared teachers at Eastern were required to "leave their desks when the bell rings," so they could "help keep order in the corridors." And he added that "colored children forged names at the school bank."

His report was corroborated by other teachers to convince the subcommittee the problems were not peculiar to Eastern High. Dr. Regis

perpetuated by our forebears, must be maintained. Freedom and racial separation can be a continued reality by adopting two essential programs: by organizing on a peaceful basis into Citizens' Councils and by voting wisely at the ballot box. These may well serve as America's only survival. We must not allow ourselves to be overwhelmed by the mongrelizers, now or ever, if we hope to remain as free people.

Alton Thatcher
Jennie, Arkansas

Southern Women Have A Big Role

Dear Editor:

The "Letter from a Southern Lady" you published recently was fine—as far as it went. We should use our vote, provided we have a candidate we can honestly support.

But we women have an opportunity to do a job that is peculiarly ours: the children. We can watch the books they read, the movies and TV they see, and counteract the insidious propaganda that is found in all of them. I have found an instance aimed against segregation just recently in a children's book, published in 1954.

Of course, we cannot wholly prevent their reading or seeing such things, but we can "pre-indoctrinate" them, so to speak, so that they can recognize propaganda for what it is. We can also see to it that they get a solid grounding in American History and ideals; that they have a working knowledge of the Constitution; that they are made to realize the responsibilities of Citizenship.

Even more insidious than what they get in magazines, TV, and movies is the propaganda fed them in church and Sunday School literature, for that is done in the name of religion. It works on the conscience. People are not apt to feel too badly when called illegal, but they wince when called un-Christian.

Every child should be taught the aims and methods of Communism so that he can recognize them when he sees them, and be prepared; just as soldiers are given survival courses.

Hitler, Stalin, Peron, all practiced the theory that if they captured the minds of the children, they had their puppets made by the time they were grown. The same idea has occurred to our "social planners." But we women have the inside track there: we can get to the children first.

This has not been a short fight, and it is likely to continue for years yet. The men of the present generation can fight a delaying action, but if we women do our job we can play a part in attaining victory in the next generation.

Very truly yours,
Janice Colquitt Neill
Genevill Plantation
Leland, Miss., Rt. 2.

Boone, member of the Eastern faculty, testified concerning "touching" and "manhandling" of girls in corridors. She referred to "touching" certain areas that one does not expect to be touched in public.

UNWED MOTHERS

This type of testimony always brought questions from subcommittee members concerning the rate of pregnancy. Most witnesses stated pregnancy constitutes a "major problem." Mrs. Helen Ingrid, substitute teacher who has removed her three daughters from school in Washington to nearby Rockville, Md., told of the instance in which the 13-year-old Negro was "expecting" her second illegitimate child, but still attending school and associating with other girls her age, both white and Negro.

Mrs. Ingrid also gave a report on an incident in which a McKinley High School senior "named Jenkins" was beaten by Negro boys because he opposed an "integrated senior prom." She said the youth's face was slashed, with 13 stitches necessary to close the wound. Howard West, official of the D. C. Health Department testified that according to estimates, about 25 percent of Washington's public school population is composed of illegitimate children.

Superintendent Corning, last witness, came under the verbal fire of Gerber and the subcommittee for asserted attempts to suppress the results of the achievement tests. Corning insisted he had no objection to the general revelation of the results, but that he opposed the airing of achievement grades at specific schools.

He said he did not want to encourage the pitting of "one school against another" or "one race against another." The superintendent was also questioned at length concerning assignment of students to Horace Mann School, in fashionable Northwest Washington. Horace Mann has no Negro students.

Via Integration - Mixed Marriages Will Become Commonplace

Millions of non-Southerners will quickly support the South's position on public school integration when they realize that integration there would transform America into a nation of mixed-blood people, says Herbert Ravenel Sass, well-known South Carolina author.

Writing in the November issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Sass says the South's belief that "racial amalgamation" would result in the "compelling reason" why it opposes integration. In discussions outside the region, however, this belief has been held "virtually taboo," the Charleston writer says.

"The people of the North and West do not favor the transformation of the United States into a nation composed in considerable part of mixed bloods any more than the people of the South do," he writes. "Northern support of school integration in the South is due to the failure to realize its inevitable biological effect in regions of large Negro population. If Northerners did realize this, their enthusiasm for mixed schools in the South would evaporate at once."

THE REAL GOAL

Sass says that behind the drive for integration in the South is the Negro leaders' desire for racial amalgamation. These leaders "not only want the right to amalgamate through legal intermarriage but they want that right to be exercised widely and frequently," he writes.

The South, he says, is now the "great bulwark against intermarriage," but that a "very few years of thoroughly integrated schools would produce large numbers of indoctrinated young Southerners free from all 'prejudice' against mixed matings."

Sass says that "race preference is not active in the very young."

He writes: "Race preference (which the propagandists miscall race prejudice or hate) is one of those instincts which develop gradually as the mind develops and which, if taken in hand early enough, can be prevented from developing at all."

ENEMY'S FORMULA

"Hence, if the small children of the two races in approximately equal

numbers—as would be the case in a great many of the South's schools—were brought together intimately and constantly and grew up in close association in integrated schools under teachers necessarily committed to the gospel of racial integration, there would be many in whom race preference would not develop.

"This would not be, as superficial thinkers might suppose, a good thing, the happy solution of the race problem in America. It might be a solution of a sort, but not one that the American people would desire. It would inevitably result, beginning with the least desirable elements, of both races, in a great increase of racial amalgamation, the very process which throughout our history we have most sternly rejected. For although to most persons today the idea of mixed mating is disagreeable or even repugnant, this would not be true of the new generations brought up in mixed schools with the desirability of racial integration as a basic premise. Among those new generations mixed matings would become commonplace, and a greatly enlarged mixed-blood population would result."

DEFENSELESS MINDS

Sass says that in integrated schools, the "defenseless mind" of the child would be "exposed to brain-washing which it would not know how to refute."

He adds: "If the South fails to defend its young children who are not yet capable of defending themselves, if it permits their wholesale impregnation by a propaganda persuasive and by them unanswerable, the salutary instinct of race preference which keeps the races separate, as in Nature, will be destroyed before it develops and the barriers against racial amalgamation will go down."

Sass says this is the "compelling reason" why the South will resist, with "all its resources of mind and body," the mixing of the races in its public schools.

He writes: "It is a reason which, when its validity is generally recognized, will quickly enlist millions of non-Southerners in support of the South's position."

If the Dam Breaks ... ?



More Negro Teachers Lose Jobs As More Schools Are Integrated

Between 450 and 500 Negro school teachers have lost their jobs in the South as a result of forced integration, the *New York Times* has reported in a copyrighted article. They were dismissed because their own all-Negro schools have been abandoned and colored students absorbed in white schools. Many of these teachers had from 20 to 30 years of teaching experience.

These dismissals have taken place mainly in rural areas and larger cities of border states like Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri. Ironically enough, those border states making the greatest strides toward integrating their schools have discharged the largest number of Negro teachers.

In addition to the 450 or 500 colored teachers thus displaced, many others are finding that their contracts are not being renewed. It is obviously impossible to obtain an accurate count of these but their numbers are considerable. Spokesmen for the Negro teaching profession are gravely disturbed at the increasing number of dismissals. As more community schools desegregate, the number will increase.

These facts emphasize that no one stands to lose more by the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation order than the fine Negro school teachers of the South. None is more aware that forced integration will mean greater loss of present opportunities. Southern states now employ about 20 times more qualified Negro teachers than all other states combined.

Recent studies have shown that in the 31 non-segregated states during 1955, only 10,248 colored teachers were employed compared with 722,487 white teachers. This is a ratio of 72 white to one colored teacher in the "liberal" North. Thus, despite hypocrisy about "equality," the non-Southern states cannot even begin to match the South's superb record of fair dealing with the Negro teacher.

For this reason, thinking Negro leaders do not ask, want or expect integrated schools in Mississippi and other Southern states which will not tolerate destruction of time-tested educational systems. Actually, the South today is the only real land of opportunity for Negro teachers. Besides having more Negro educators, the South has more Negro college presidents, doctors, lawyers and prosperous business men than all other states combined. The great majority of colored citizens know and appreciate these facts, which is why agitators will never succeed in turning the Negro against his white friend here.—(The Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss.)

Layman to Bishop - Does Church Favor Race Mongrelization?

Editor's Note: The following letter was submitted by the author. The deep seriousness of the subject is presented with a clarity and directness that we feel is unusually thought-provoking.

Right Reverend Henry Knox Sherrill,
Presiding Bishop
The Episcopal Church of the United States
281 Fourth Avenue
New York City
Dear Bishop Sherrill:

As a lifetime member of the Episcopal Church, who has brought his family of three young boys and a girl to Mississippi, I am writing to you because I am concerned about the future of the Caucasian Race. We sacrificed our family farm in Maryland because we feel that the members of the Supreme Court of the United States have placed themselves above God in declaring that segregation of the races is unconstitutional.

Education is much more than a period of learning—it is a social experience of the most impressive type through which intermarriage of those concerned is inevitable over a period of years.

One of the most vital facets of Christianity, in my estimation, is the preservation of my own Anglo-Saxon race. To me, the intermarriage of

white and Negro people is a sin inflicted on future generations which defies God's Laws.

I feel that I am a Christian, a patriotic American, and a person fully aware of the Brotherhood of Man. Human emotions and propinquity should never be undervalued. Social association in any form will break down the marital barriers and this is so obvious during a period when emotional impressions are paramount in adolescence. The cold hard facts of mongrelization and the devastation of one's own race are realized too late in the swirl of life's stream.

It has been very disturbing to me that two Episcopal Ministers in the State of Mississippi have been most outspoken about segregation. Their theology is, in fact, that those who practice segregation are sinful. Can these well-meaning individuals dwell so completely in darkness that they fail to comprehend that the Racial Integrity of America is at stake?

Does the Episcopal Church of the United States sanction marriage between white and Negro? If this is true, we stand ready to leave the Episcopal Church.

Respectfully,
Hugh Brent, III
1438 Raymond Road
Jackson, Miss.

Migration Is The Answer!

SINCE this newspaper some months ago proposed a program of relocation which would lessen the proximal factor in racial discord, the weekend announcement by Rep. David C. Jones of Worth County is both interesting and gratifying. Mr. Jones has promised to introduce legislation in January under which Georgia would appropriate up to \$10,000,000 yearly to finance Negro migration.

Lest it be misunderstood, it should be restated at the outset that this newspaper is in favor of some such program not in racial antipathy but as a commonsense approach on an utterly simple thesis. That thesis is, as we may learn from the discriminations against the Mexicans in the Southwest, the Orientals on the West Coast and other minorities in the North and East, that proximity of differing cultures leads to frictions. The larger the numbers of the minority group in a given area the greater the possibilities of discord.

For example, there is no Oriental problem in Georgia; no Mexican problem in Alabama. Here we have what is commonly known as the Negro problem.

A DIFFUSION of minority groups obviously would lessen frictions, on this simple thesis; to lessen the proximal factor is to lessen the reason for discord.

No force or dictatorial decisions in effecting diffusion would work or would be condoned. Thus we are happy to note that Mr. Jones' proposal would establish a purely voluntary opportunity for migration. The bill would:

Authorize grants-in-aid to parents who want their children to attend racially integrated schools outside of Georgia.

Provide a hardship allowance with a maximum of \$1,000 for expenses of moving, rent up to six months, and pay for time lost while seeking new employment.

The grants-in-aid would be on a per child basis not exceeding the established cost of educating said children in Georgia, for a period up to 12 years.

ADDITIONALLY, the measure would make it possible to establish integrated schools in Georgia, providing they were authorized in a referendum on a congressional district basis. The whole proposal, too, would have to be approved in a state referendum.

And a saving provision is that the bill would make it a felony to influence anyone to make an application for migration aid against his will. Thus, with a five-to-10-year prison sentence a consequence, few would dare try to force migration.

Migration of Negroes to other sections of the nation is a continual movement, largely to the West, there have been three great migrations this century. In time, a diffusion of the race to remove the proximal factor could solve the whole problem of white-negro relations. A program such as that proposed by Mr. Jones merely would tend to accelerate what now is being done normally and naturally. We see no illiberality in it.—(Columbus, Ga., Ledger)

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